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St. James's, April 16.

AN humble Addreſs of the Juſtices of the Peace, High Sheriff, and Grand Jury for the County of Northumberland, at their General Quarter-Seſſions of the Peace held for the ſaid County at Morpeth, the 8th of April, 1719, was this Day preſented to His Majeſty by Francis Blake Delaval, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for that County, introduced by the Right Honourable James Craggs, Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

An humble Addreſs of the High Sheriff, Juſtices of the Peace, and Grand Jury of the County Palatine of Durham, at their General Quarter-Seſſions for the Peace the 8th of April, 1719. was this Day preſented to His Majeſty by John Hedworth, Eſq; Knight of the Shire for the ſaid County, introduced by the Right Honourable James Craggs, Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Which Addreſſes His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive very graciouſly.

Weſtminſter, April 18.

His Majeſty came this Day to the Houſe of Peers, and being in His Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne, with the uſual Solemnity, Sir William Saunderſon, Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a Meſſage from His Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their Attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to ſeveral publick and private Bills, and to make the following moſt Gracious Speech to both Houſes.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am now come to put an End to this Seſſion, in which you have ſhewn many great and ſeaſonable Proofs of your Duty and Affection to my Perſon and Government, and of your Care for the Safety and Welfare of your Fellow-Subjects.

By the Bleſſing of God on our Endeavours, We have hitherto diſappointed the ill Deſigns of our Enemies, who flattered themſelves with Succeſs from our unhappy Diviſions.

We perceive by the raſh and wicked Counſels which have lately prevailed in the Court of Spain, that the deſperate and extravagant Projects of one ambitious Man, though not capable of giving Fears to their Neighbours, may occaſion to them ſome Expence and Trouble.

That Court being influenced by Counſels odious and deſtructive to the Spaniards, who find themſelves neglected and oppreſſed, after having endeavoured to foment Conſpiracies and Seditions both here and in France, and ſtooped to Practices unuſual, accompanied by Manifeſtoes of a Stile unheard of among great Princes, has at laſt proceeded to acknowledge the Pretender.

As this News has given great Surprize to all Europe, I queſtion not but it will be received by every good Briton with Indignation and Contempt.

It is our Happineſs at this Juncture to find our ſelves aſſiſted by the greateſt Powers of Europe againſt an Enemy that has no Allies, but thoſe who would betray the Governments under which they live and are protected.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I thank you very heartily for the Supplies you have granted me this Year. The manner in which you have raiſed them without any new Burthen to my People, the great Addition you have made to the Fund for ſinking the Debts of the Nation, the Diſcharge of the Exchequer Bills, and the Proviſion you have made to pay whatever remains juſtly due to Foreign States and Princes, are the ſtrongeſt Proofs of your Wiſdom, as well as of your Zeal for my Service, and the Good of your Country. You may obſerve I have hitherto been very cautious of making uſe of the Power you have given me, to increaſe our Forces by Sea and Land. If our Enemies ſhould oblige me to a greater Expence, it ſhall be employed for your Service. This is what the Truſt you repoſe in me requires at my Hands, and what I owe to ſo dutiful and affectionate a Houſe of Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

There being nothing more deſireable at all Times than a firm Union between Proteſtants, I reflect with Satisfaction upon the Law you have paſſed this Seſſion, which will, I hope, prove effectual to that Purpoſe. As it is a ſignal Inſtance of Moderation and Indulgence in our eſtabliſhed Church, ſo I hope it will beget ſuch a Return of Gratitude from all Diſſenting Proteſtants, as will greatly tend to her Honour and Security; both which I ſhall ever have near at Heart.

I have always looked upon the Glory of a Sovereign, and the Liberty of the Subject, as inſeparable; and think it is the peculiar Happineſs of a Britiſh King, to reign over a free People. As the Civil Rights therefore, and Privileges of all my Subjects, and eſpecially of my two Houſes of Parliament, do juſtly Claim my moſt tender Concern; If any Proviſion deſigned to perpetuate theſe Bleſſings to your Poſterity remains imperfect, for want of Time, during this Seſſion, maturely to diſcuſs and ſettle Matters of ſo great Importance, I promiſe myſelf you will take the firſt Opportunity to render my Wiſhes for your Happineſs compleat and effectual, and to ſtrengthen the Union, which is of ſo much Conſequence to the Welfare of this Kingdom.

If the Circumſtances of my Affairs ſhall allow of my going Abroad this Summer, I ſhall take the ſame Care of your Intereſt as if I remained here. The many Negotiations which will be on foot to reſtore the Peace of the North, in which the Trade and Tranquillity of this Kingdom may be very much concerned, will make my Preſence there of great Uſe to theſe my Dominions: And as in that Caſe I deſign, by the Bleſſing of God, to meet you early next Winter, I will only recommend to you moſt earneſtly, that, laying aſide all Animoſities, you would, in your ſeveral Countries and Stations, uſe your utmoſt Endeavours to preſerve the publick Peace, and ſee a due Execution of the Laws.

And then the Lord Chancellour, by His Majeſty's Command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

HIS Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure is, that this Parliament be prorogued to *Tueſday* the Nineteenth Day of *May* next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly Prorogued to *Tueſday* the Nineteenth Day of *May* next.

Genoa, April 11. We have Advice from Sicily, that the Spaniſh Army there is much diminiſhed, and that they are preparing to break up from Melazzo, and retire to Meſſina and Palermo: So that the Body of Germans, which will now be very ſoon tranſported to Sicily from Naples, will be able to put a quick End to that War. The Spaniſh Officers have received no Pay this ſix Months; and it is very probable their Men will deſert when they have a ſuperior Army to go to, and that the People will declare for the Imperialiſts, when they are in a Condition to give them Protection.

From on board the Barfleur off the Harbour of Mahon, March 30. N. S. Sir George Byng, with five Men of War, is come out of Port Mahon, in order to ſail this Evening for Naples; whither the reſt of the